

Advanced Complexity

TD n°4

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October 9, 2025

Exercise 1 : Language theory

Show that the following problems are PSPACE-complete :

1. NFA Universality :
 - INPUT : a non-deterministic automaton A over alphabet Σ
 - QUESTION : $\mathcal{L}(A) = \Sigma^*$?
 - Bonus : what is the complexity of this problem for a DFA ?
2. NFA Equivalence
 - INPUT : two non-deterministic automata A_1 and A_2 over the same alphabet Σ
 - QUESTION : $L(A_1) = L(A_2)$
 - Bonus : what is the complexity of this problem for a DFA ?
3. DFA Intersection Vacuity :
 - INPUT : deterministic automata $A_1, \dots, A_m$ for some m
 - QUESTION : $\bigcap_{i=1}^m L(A_i) = \emptyset$?

Exercise 2 : Did you get padding ?

Show that if $P = PSPACE$, then $EXPTIME = EXPSPACE$.

Exercise 3 : Too fast !

Show that $ATIME(\log n) \neq L$.

Exercise 4 : Direct application

Show that $EXPSPACE = AEXPTIME$.

Hint : You may use that if f is space-constructible, then :

$$SPACE(poly(f(n))) = ATIME(poly(f(n)))$$

Exercise 5 : Closure under morphisms

Given a finite alphabet Σ , a function $f : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ is a morphism if $f(\Sigma) \subseteq \Sigma$ and for all $a = a_1 \cdots a_n \in \Sigma^*$, $f(a) = f(a_1) \cdots f(a_n)$ (f is uniquely determined by the value it takes on Σ).

1. Show that NP is closed under morphisms, that is : for any language $L \in NP$, and any morphism f on the alphabet of L , $f(L) \in NP$.
2. Show that if P is closed under morphisms, then $P = NP$.

Exercise 6 : Padding and unary languages

1.

Recall that a *unary* language is any language over a one-letter alphabet. Prove that if a unary language is NP -complete, then $P = NP$.

2. Prove that if every unary language in NP is actually in P , then $EXP = NEXP$.
3. Prove that if $SPACE(2^{O(n)}) = TIME(2^{O(n)})$, then every unary language in $PSPACE$ is actually in P .